

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP, for Bron-
chitis, Consumption, and all chronic diseases of the throat and lungs.

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[illegible][illegible]

Time	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	One
hour	hour	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hour
1... 00.50	0.75	\$1.09	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	2.00	2.00
2... 00.50	0.75	1.09	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.00
3... 00.50	0.80	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60
4... 00.50	0.90	1.30	1.70	2.10	2.50	3.00	3.40
5... 00.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
6... 00.50	1.50	1.80	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50
7... 00.50	1.50	2.10	2.80	3.50	4.20	4.90	5.60
8... 00.50	1.60	2.40	3.30	4.00	4.80	5.60	6.40
9... 00.50	1.80	2.70	3.60	4.50	5.40	6.30	7.20
10... 1.00	2.80	3.70	4.60	5.50	6.40	7.30	8.20

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—One SHILLING a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader—TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

Religious Notices and Notices from those wanting Employment, not exceeding 95 words, will be inserted for TWENTY FIVE CENTS each insertion.

Advertisements may be inserted every day, or once a week, or for any other period.

Advertisements may be inserted in the **TRIBUNE** once, or three times a week, at the option of the advertiser. IN CITY TERMS—Priced by the word. Advertisements of FIFTY FIVE CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. About ten words average a line.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Advertisements inserted in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (published every Tuesday and Friday) for TEN CENTS a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA.

In the edition of THE TRIBUNE for circulation in California and on the Pacific Coast, Advertisements will be inserted for TEN CENTS a line each insertion.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Advertisements inserted in this paper, which has a circulation of 100,000 copies, for FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion. No less by the quarter or year.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whoever is inserted for insertion must be authorized by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE will hereafter be FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the supreme

dedicated number of **100,000** copies.

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue, **THIS MORNING**, *The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamer; Money and Market Reports; Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk *This Morning*. Price 6 cents.

We publish this morning full details of the news, as

The steamships Alps, from Liverpool Feb. 13, for Boston, and the Atlantic, from Liverpool Feb. 22, for this port, are now fully due.

THE JOB HALF DONE.
The U. S. Senate, at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning—the anniversary of Gen. Pierce's inauguration—passed Douglas's bill providing for the organization of the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, by the following vote:

YEAS
New-Hampshire—Moses Norris, Jared W. Williams,
Connecticut—Isaac Tucey,
New-Jersey—John R. Thompson,
Pennsylvania—Richard Brodhead, Jr.
Illinois—John Pettit,
Michigan—Gordon A. McKim, James Shields.

Joseph-A. C. Dodge, Geo. W. Jones.
 Michigan-Louisiana, Has K. Stewart.
 California-Wm. G. McCallister.
 [Total from the Free States-14-all Dem.]
 Delaware-James A. Bayard.
 Maryland-Thomas G. Burt.
 Virginia-Jas M. Mason, R. M. Hunter.
 North Carolina-Gideon R. Badger.
 South Carolina-A. P. Butler, Josiah J. Evans.
 Georgia-William C. Dawson.
 Alabama-Henry Fitzpatrick, Clement C. Clay, Jr.
 Mississippi-Steph. A. Foster, Albert O. Brown.
 Florida-Jackson Morton.
 Louisiana-John Sillit, J. P. Besenien.
 Kentucky-Arch. D. Johnson, John B. Thompson.
 Tennessee-James C. Jones.
 Missouri-D. R. Archibald, Henry S. Geyer.
 Illinois-W. C. C. Brown, John A. Campbell.

There is not a respectably dressed person of the City, who is obliged to be in the streets every day of the week, or for a single day in the week, when its winter fife turned into dust like the Simon of the desert sweeps along, choking speech and shutting out vision, whose personal loss in the deterioration or destruction of clothes from that cause alone, would reach a sum of five or ten dollars. If there are a hundred thousand of this class, which there certainly are, here is a loss of at least half a million of dollars in a single week, which there is no doubt occurs, and to say nothing of the loss to goods in the shops of Broadway and all the other streets, the destruction of curtains, carpets, tapestries, and above all, that which no money can estimate, the destruction of health and of life which must be enormous. This annual Simo is close at hand, and this week may bring it on in all its horrible as is this present plague of mud. It is as nothing compared with that of dust.

It is extorted folly to suppose that political wrongs ceased when we separated from Great Britain. For we may truly consider the Government of this City, far as the comfort, decency, morals and health are concerned in this matter of the streets, utterly base, tyrannical, and it is the duty of the citizen, if that Government continue to neglect its duty, to resist their wrongs into Committees of Safety, affording themselves their own protection. It is their duty, if the streets are not cleaned, to refuse to pay taxes. When William IV "time to his order," wished to shirk the signing the Reform bill, Londoners put out placards on the doors and windows, bearing the words — "No taxes payed here unless the Reform bill be passed." Let us have a little of this spirit, or that of "We are now slaves to the dirtiest of all masters: Filth." Our people in the mere pursuit of money, forget liberty. When citizens speak of this enormity among themselves, each one shrugs his shoulders, and says — "We must grin and bear it, for whatever is everybody's business is nobody's business." Now we say to citizens, let us make it every body's business. Five thousand respectable citizens were to placard the dwellings and stores with the words — "No taxes payed here until the streets are habitually and thoroughly cleaned" — they inconveniently would be cleaned.

The sum a quarter of a million dollars is paid annually for what is termed street cleaning. Soaring the small results from this expenditure many well intentioned citizens, while clamoring for reform, have determined that no larger sum shall be appropriated or even that this amount shall be curtailed. Now let them remember that there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. A quarter of a million of dollars is not more than the one-fortieth of their actual money loss, as we have cited above, to say no more of the damage to their health, that

This question of clean streets has, in fact, very great ramifications. The foreign immigrant, for example, used to dirt and slavery in his native lands, should encounter, on setting his foot on the wharves of free America, visions of cleanliness, which speak liberty, or of a people pure in material as well as political or moral attributes. But, instead of this,

birds, beasts, bugs, hoglikeness, a variety of filth and stench, which might make him suppose that New York is the dung-heap of the universe. What is the result of this? The foreigner, if stopping here, keeps up his slavish filth. He spends his evenings in gambling shops and rum-holes, instead of being elevated to high platform of perceptions which befit a land of liberty, as this ought to be, where the mechanic or laborer may become a gentleman for the first time in the history of the world.

The youth of our City, of both sexes, become callous to the filth around them. They lose the hereditary habits of tidiness which distinguished the Dutch founders of the City. Their standard of morals is lowered. The Warden of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, a priest, which is conducted on the separate system, and which under his Quaker administration cleanliness prevailed in an eminent degree, said that "with more criminals on entering the prison, the severest task seemed to be the thorough forced ablations they were

"made to undergo. They seemed never to have been accustomed to anything like the systematic application of soap and water; and, in fact, their filthy personages appeared to shape their criminal conduct."

impeded, from the fact, that the dirtiness of her streets is a proverb throughout the Union with every person who reads a newspaper.

Let us in a word have reform. The streets must be cleaned, instantly cleaned, thoroughly cleaned, a habitually cleaned, at whatever cost. If the Government will not do its duty some means must be found to make it.

THE WAR QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Though the arrival of the Nashville puts us in possession of no decisive news from the seat of war, it puts us in possession of a fact of great significance in the present state of affairs. This is that now, at the eleventh hour, when the Russian Embassadors at Paris and London have left, when the British and French Embassadors at St. Petersburg are recalling when the naval and military strength of France and England is being already concentrated for immediate action—at this very last moment, the two West-

Governments are making fresh proposals to negotiate by which they concede almost everything that Russia wants. It will be remembered that the main point claimed by Russia was her right of settling directly with the Porte, and without the interference of the other Powers, a quarrel which, it was pretended, concerned Russia and Turkey only. This point has now been conceded to Russia. The proposals are contained in the letter of Napoleon, which we copy in another place, and are to the effect that Russia shall treat with

Turkey direct, while the treaty to be concluded between the two parties shall be guaranteed by the Powers. This guarantee is a drawback upon the concession, as it gives the Western Powers a ready pretext to interfere in any future quarrel of this kind. But it does not make matters worse for Russia than they are now, when the Emperor Nicholas must see that any attempt of his at a dismemberment of Turkey cannot be carried out without the risk of war with England and France. And then, should

gain to Russia will depend upon the nature of the treaty which is not yet concluded; and Russia, has seen in how cowardly a manner the Western Powers shrink from the necessity of war, will but have to keep her armies concentrated, and to continue her system of intimidation in order to gain every point during the negotiations. Besides, Russian diplomacy need hardly be afraid of a contest with those egregious Embassadors who manufactured the famous blundering First Vienna note.

Whether, however, the Czar will accept this proposal, or trust to his army, remains to be seen. He cannot afford to go through such armaments and dislocations of troops over his vast Empire once in every five years. The preparations have been made on such a scale, that a very great material gain only can repay their cost. The Russian population are thoroughly roused to warlike enthusiasm. We have seen a copy of a letter from Russian merchant—not one of the many Germans, H.

ance question, and the subject has been
thoroughly debated, and pretty nearly matured,
that is all, thus far. We hear, indeed, that the So-
ciety intends to act decisively this week; but we had
better to hope for definitive action ere this, and
know what to rely on at present.

Meantime, our adversaries have profited
abundantly by the delay. It is confidently whis-
pered in well informed circles here that they have joined
with Gov. Seymour, and mean to see whether the
pair of the two may not be blended into a com-
mon bill. He has nothing to lose by vetoing the Tem-
perance bill; they have offered to pledge him their
vote next Fall in return for even one year's free
immunity in grog-selling; and why may not Gore-
ships be sold as Judgeships have already been?
There is now a very decided probability that the
bill will be vetoed, when it might have escaped that
fate by an earlier passage.

Friends of Temperance in the Legislature be-
treated to press your bill to an early vote!

WORDS OF WARNING.

Mr. JOHN M. BUTTS has addressed a second letter to *The National Intelligencer*, in which he argues with great force that the Missouri Compromise ought to be maintained from regard for Southern interests alone for no other reason. He contends that the compromise line it establishes between the free and the slave States was not only the best for the latter that could have been established at the time of its adoption, but is better than any that can now be obtained should the question again be thrown open. He also argues with striking power on the needlessness of any organization in Nebraska, citing among other documents the report of Mr. Mangum, the Indian Commissioner, who states that in October last, when he was in the territory for official business, there was no settlement in any part of it, and that there were only three white men there, except official agents or licensed traders and those who had been adopted into Indian families by marriage otherwise.

But the point in this letter to which we specially invite attention is the following passage from its concluding appeal:

"No man can look ahead upon the political horizon without the gathering of a dark and portentous cloud to the North. A storm is approaching the violence and the fury of which threaten to sweep over the face of the continent destructive in its course, annihilating in its consequences."

All confessed, all fraternally, all harmoniously agreed: precisely as the North and the South will no longer be the North and the South, the East and the West, meeting in National Council, under the style of National Democracy or a National Congress, to fight the common battle against the Slave, the slave States against the free, the North against the South and the South against the North. It needs no ghost to tell us that the Union will be dissolved, the Statesman, to calculate the duration of the Union, that happens, as happen it will, or happen it may, as is too much reason to fear.

It is a war which the two immediately interested should prefer well. As the writer of the letter claims in another place: "Oh, that the southern would only act patriotically and fairly and not behold from the people of the South the daily excitement that are transpiring through the North, the alleged treachery and bad faith of southern representatives!" And oh, let us add, that southern representatives would only stand aloof from the treachery and folly and leave the northern conspirators and dog-laws to fall alone before the just indignation of the people.

GEORGE E. PUGH.—As it is highly probable this gentleman will be, if he has not already elected a United States Senator from Ohio, to take place of Salmon P. Chase on the 4th of March some account of him may not be without interest.

Mr. Pugh is a young Cincinnati lawyer—not more than 34 years old. He has talent, energy, and a by no means unambitious ambition. He is currently reported to have distinguished himself in the recent election.

The first we heard of Pugh in public life was contestant for a seat in the Ohio Legislature (House) in 1848-9. The Apportionment of Members had resulted on the Whig Legislature of the preceding year which had seen fit to divide the great County of Hamilton into two districts, the first of which was

tion into two Districts, one of them choosing a Senator and two Members; the other a Senator and two Members. The former district was Whig and accordingly; but the Democracy, with a chronic contempt for legislative authority when wielded to its advantage, set the Law at defiance and elected Representatives for the whole County, of whom Pugh was one. He went to Columbus with no more right to seat than a man would have to one in our Legislature if he claimed to have been elected as a Member

their wholety, in defiance of the law dividing it into sixteen districts; and yet he and his colleagues in the City District were admitted, not as successful contestants of the seats of the returned Members, actually thrust in over the heads of the Whigs, fully chosen as if originally and legally returned. Of course, the ground was assumed that the preceding Legislature had no Constitutional power to divide the County; but this, though a fair ground of contest, could not justify the setting aside or overruling

law unto one tribunal—legislative, if not judicial. The Supreme Court, which had already been adjudged the law invalid. The Whig Men were *prima facie* entitled to the seats, and only rejected therefrom by the solemn adjudication of a competent Court, or at least of a legally organized House. Yet, to subvert a partisan purpose, a vital principle was defied, and George E. Fugh became a legislator voting for S. P. Chase and a repeal of the Black Law as a part of the consideration. Hence the allusion to a "corrupt bargain" by Douglas—we think not unjustly.

served—which was resented by Chase in the Senate discussion of Friday night.

SEWARD AND TOOMBS.—*The Commercial Advertiser* Buffalo has a very long article mainly on Senator Seward with the following passage from a letter in *The Express* its text:

"A curious scene took place in the Senate yesterday. Notwithstanding the severe exhortation of Senators Seward and Sumner to Mr. Toombs on the conclusion of that gentleman's speech, he went over to his seat and shook hands with him, and (as Seward undertook to explain his conduct when Governor of New-York)

This story has already been contradicted by Senator Wade in our columns, but as *The Commercial* does not choose to notice that contradiction, we deem it proper to say that it is a false story, and that no such plot occurred between the Senators. Mr. Seward did not call the whole of Mr. Toombs's speech, having been called to the Senate Chamber during a great part of it; in fact, we believe, during that very part of it in which Mr. Toombs

made the personal attack upon him. However, when the speech was over, instead of going up to Mr. Toombs, the correspondent of *The Express* represents, it was Mr. Toombs who came up to Mr. Seward, and that in the most friendly manner, saying that there was something in his (Mr. Toombs') refusal, when Governor of New York, to surround the men claimed by Virginia, that he (Toombs) did not understand, and asking Mr. Seward to come and discuss the matter with him and tell him about it.

CORRECTION.—We do not receive *The Natchez Trader*, and are accordingly indebted to the columns of *The Courier and Enquirer* for the following extract of its impression of Feb. 8:

"SINGULAR MISREPRESENTATION.—We received a day since, the following letter:

"NOMOREVILLE, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854.

"Editor of *Natchez Free Trader*.—Sir, There has been published in the *New York papers*, within three or four days, an account of the burning of a negro at a place called Union Point, on the banks of the Mississippi, and of the execution of four other persons."